

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 8, 1795.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

BE IT ENACTED, by the general assembly of Maryland, That Randolph Brandt Latimer be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and if necessary to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and (if necessary) sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law; and for his information of the law he may take advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be directed for this purpose, the agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers and their securities from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, except the property of Edmund Jennings, of the city of London, and of Thomas Digges, formerly of Maryland, but now residing in Europe, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding three years from the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, always requiring annual payment of the interest, and equal annual payments of the principal.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That the governor and council be authorized to require new bond and security from every purchaser of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who has not heretofore installed for the same; and provided the said purchaser or his securities, or either of them, do not, on or before the first day of May next, of which two months notice at least shall be given in the Annapolis, Easton, Frederick, and one of the Baltimore news-papers, come in and install the same with the agent of this state, that then in all such cases it shall and may be lawful for the agent, and he is hereby authorized and required, to enter upon and take back the said property to and for the use of the state, and as early as practicable thereafter to dispose of the same, on a credit of three years from the first day of December next, always requiring annual payments of the whole interest, and equal annual payments of the principal; which bonds, when taken, shall be a lien on the real estate of the purchaser and his securities; and the said agent shall lay before the legislature, at their next session, a list of all persons from whom property shall

be taken back in virtue of this act, the amount of the former sales, and also the amount of sales in pursuance of this act; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with the purchasers of said property so taken back, for the value of the annual use of the said land while in the possession of such purchaser or purchasers; and in cases where the said purchaser is of sufficient ability to pay for the use of the land so purchased, and shall neglect to come in and compromise the same, the agent is hereby required to institute suits for the recovery thereof.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall immediately call on and request the attorney-general to commence, and prosecute to final determination as speedily as possible, the state's right to all confiscated property which hath been or may be made known and discovered to the said agent; and the said agent shall report to the next session of assembly such suits as are or may be depending to recover the same, and also such as may then not be commenced, with the reasons assigned by the attorney-general why the same have not been commenced.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state, for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment, agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or under the direction, and with the approbation of, the governor and council, he is hereby authorized to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

X. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorized to superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds taken for taxes due before the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days for the sale of property, taken by fieri facias at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and the council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore at the expense of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be, if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted; a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expense of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the said clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next session, and shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: For all payments made to either of the treasurers on bonds for confiscated property, one per cent. for all bonds with security, taken by the said agent on sales of confiscated property

in virtue of this act, two and one half per cent. for all monies collected on open accounts, not including monies arising from fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, ordinary, retailers, marriage, hawkers and pedlars licences, which have become due since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, six per cent. and for all other monies by him actually received and paid into the treasury, three per cent. and for all other bonds taken in virtue of this act, one per cent.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and the council, in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

In COUNCIL, January 5, 1795.

ORDERED, That the act of the last session of assembly "to appoint an agent for the year 1795," be published eight weeks successively in the Annapolis, Easton, and Frederick news-papers, and Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Universal Daily Advertiser, and that all purchasers of confiscated or other property sold by this state, who have not heretofore installed their debts, be and they are hereby required to install the same with the agent of this state, on or before the first day of May next, in the manner prescribed by the seventh section of the said act.

Extract from the minutes,
JOHN KILTY, CLK.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 26, 1794.

1. RESOLVED, That the agent of the state immediately demand a return of the amount of the 2/6 tax for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one from the commissioners of the tax in those counties where the same hath not been returned, and report to the next session of assembly such as refuse to make return.

2. RESOLVED, That the agent be instructed to put in suit the bonds of the clerks of the respective counties who have heretofore neglected, or who may hereafter neglect, to pay the taxes by them received for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, on the day appointed for payment of the same, and in no case to remit the penalty of fifteen per cent, imposed by law, and accruing on such their neglect of payment.

3. RESOLVED, That the agent reduce to bond, as speedily as possible, all balances on open account due to the state in cases where the same is practicable.

4. RESOLVED, That the agent immediately call on the supervisors of the roads of the several counties of this state, who have before the first day of January, 1785, received advances of public money, and omitted to account therefor, to render an immediate account of their receipts and disbursements, with the balance remaining due, and the said agent is hereby directed to report thereon to the general assembly, at their next session.

THE several county clerks who have not made their annual returns and payments on the first day of November, agreeably to law, are requested to attend to the second resolution published above. Suits will certainly be commenced against every delinquent on the 10th day of February next. The late sheriffs of the several counties are also requested to attend to their payments, or suits will be instituted against them on the aforesaid day. The debtors to the state of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, are also informed that process will issue against every delinquent on the aforesaid 10th day of February next, without respect to persons. The agent sincerely hopes that more attention will be paid to this than to his former notices, and that it will be received by the parties interested as it is intended, that is, to save them a considerable expence, and himself the disagreeable necessity of enforcing payment.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, January 6, 1795.

The approaching departure of admiral Hood for the gulf of Benza, under pretext of watering on the Genoese coast, gives rise to many conjectures, and attracts the attention of every body. It was besides remarked, that the admiral had cleared his ship of what ever could be spared, in order to render the manoeuvring more easy. We are in general, persuaded, that some great perfidy is preparing.

Our letters from Sardinia mention, that the insurrection excited at Oristano because of the want of victuals, has been momentarily quelled. Troops and artillery were dispatched to the focus of rebellion; and those whom the agents of the court pointed on, were hung as the leaders of the rebellion.

The same letters announce, that the new viceroy of Sardinia arrived there on the 8th September in a Spanish ship.

An anecdote transpired here, which throws new light on the policy of the British, and on their avowed designs to render themselves absolute masters of the Mediterranean.

When the viceroy of Sardinia arrived at Leighorn, he addressed himself to the English in order to obtain a vessel which might transport him to Cagliari. The English refused to comply. And the viceroy applied then, and not before to the Spanish.

It must be observed, that the English ships cruised at the same time, continually on the coast of Sardinia, and spied the result of the commotion which without doubt, the British cabinet had fomented in that island, in hopes of finding an opportunity to take advantage of the insurrection.

This single stroke of English policy, is more than sufficient to open the eyes of the diminutive courts of Italy, to apprise at last the despots themselves, of the true meaning of that friendship, which the English have so generously promised them, and to acquaint those princely clients with the means the court of St. James's employs, in order to domineer as the universal tyrant of their dominions.

The same machiavelic plot is extended to Sicily, and already executing in that island. The people of Sicily are little enlightened with respect to their rights, and want above all the necessary energy. However, the king of Naples having lately demanded their superfluous plate, and an addition of taxes, received in answer, in the name of the people, that the war of the king of Naples against the French was illegal.

It seems that the English, animated by a well calculated hope of a revolt, have a hand in the commotions which seem to break out in Sicily, and it is confirmed, that the departure of admiral Hood is not foreign to those events.

LONDON, October 14.

Extract of a letter from Torbay, dated October 9.

"Yesterday sailed admiral M'Bride's Squadron, with several armed cutters, for the coast of France."

A report prevailed at the stock exchange this forenoon, that advice had been received in some private letters, of the Prussians having entirely defeated the French near Treves. The Amsterdam Gazette, however, takes no notice of any such engagement having taken place.

A letter from Cologne, of October 3, confirms the defeat of general Clairfayt on the 2d instant, and describes that city, in consequence, to be in the greatest consternation, but gives no account or detail of the action.

The letters brought by the Holland mail which arrived on Sunday, likewise contain no detail of the late unfortunate conflicts on the Roer and the Meuse, on the 1st and 2d instant, which made it necessary for general Clairfayt's army to pass the Rhine. We have heard it said, that the Austrians lost 10,000 men these two days, but we think this statement must be much exaggerated, as we know that general Clairfayt had previously determined to pass the Rhine, in order to establish his winter quarters out of the reach of the enemy's attack. Although we know that the Austrian posts were defended with much bravery, and that the conflict was extremely bloody, still we do not think that the general would persevere in a contest so ruinous for a country which he meant to abandon.

From general Clairfayt having crossed the Rhine, the whole country westward of that river becomes a conquest to France. By the latest accounts, the French were advancing to Bonn, which was previously evacuated by most of the principal inhabitants.

The last letters from Amsterdam state, that the heavy rains which have lately fallen, swell the rivers very much, and that in case of necessity, they can overflow the surrounding country so as to prevent the French from a nearer approach.

We are happy to learn that such measures are pursuing in Holland to secure the Dutch navy and shores, as they leave no cause of apprehension that either would fall into the hands of the enemy under any circumstances of invasion.

By letters from Warlaw of the 16th ult. there is intelligence of an engagement on the 13th of the same month, between the Polish troops under general Dombrowski, and the Prussian corps posted at Kamiona, to guard a considerable magazine of flour, oats, salt, and provisions of all kinds. General Dombrowski having divided his troops into three columns, attacked the Prussians with equal skill and bravery. The first column forced the enemy and got possession of Kamiona; the second carried a battery; and the third was equally successful in the object of its attack.

The Prussians in this action had 100 men killed, and 75 taken prisoner, among the latter of whom were two officers. The whole of the magazines fell into the hands of the Poles.

Oct. 17. Mr. Drilling yesterday arrived from the duke of York with dispatches to government. He left his royal highness at Nimeguen on Sunday morning, where the utmost pains were exerting to fortify their situation. No attack had been made on them; but ministers have received the most important news, that the people of Bois-le-Duc had risen and demanded of the governor of the fortress that it should be surrendered to the French; as they would not submit to the horrors of a siege. Accordingly the place was delivered up on Thursday the 9th inst. without firing a shot.

The province of Fritzerland has certainly presented a memorial to the states general calling on them to take into their most serious consideration, the alarming state of the republic, and to occupy themselves forthwith in restoring peace to the country. It concludes with a declaration, that if the states general shall not think it advisable to make peace for the whole of the United States, they will certainly think it advisable to treat separately for themselves.

We can assure our readers that a negotiation has for some time been opened between the French and the king of Prussia at Balle. It is conducted on the part of the French by M. Peregraux, the banker, who is invested with powers to treat for a separate peace with Prussia.

The king, by his agent, offered not merely to conclude a peace, but to acknowledge the republic, on the sole condition that they should abandon the attack upon Holland. This they refused, not from hostility to the Dutch, but because they looked on the reduction of the states general as the surest and most effectual means of waging war with their only remaining and most implacable enemy, the English.

We have this day given the proceedings of the French convention up to the 8th instant. By the papers from which they are taken, it appears that the contest between the moderate and the violent party has been carried on with great vehemence in the Jacobin club, and that every day adds strength to the former and weakens the latter.

Oct. 25. The mail is not arrived; but we have received the following letter from a correspondent, the authenticity of whose communications we have frequently experienced.

"I have to-day spoken with a person who left Amsterdam on Friday last, who says that every thing there is in confusion. Thirty chests of arms were seized when about to be distributed among the inhabitants: It was reported that the duke of York was on his march to that city; and in that case a general inundation would take place, which, for the present, would prevent the advance of the enemy, as the late winds and rains were very favourable to such a measure.

"The Dutch people are so ill disposed to the British army, that they will not furnish them with any of the necessaries of life; and this exasperated the officers and soldiers so much, that they have ventured to take them by force, which occasioned the late proclamation from the commander in chief.

"The Dutch patriots pretend that they have gained over secretly many of their own cavalry; but that their infantry would not be seduced. The Jews and ship-carpenters are willing in case of extremities to emigrate; and it is said that the treasure in the bank, and other valuables, are to be removed on board the fleet."

HALLOWELL, (Maine) December 9.

A gentleman from Wiscasset informs us, that a vessel had arrived there, after a short passage, from Liverpool (England), which brings the agreeable intelligence, that the French had actually got possession of Amsterdam, the capital of Holland. That nine tenths of the inhabitants were glad to receive them—and that at their approach the gates were opened, and the place given up without resistance.

BOSTON, November 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe to his correspondent in this town, dated London 11th October, 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to Mr. Jay, when all present are in the American interest, yet we, none of us, ever could get from him any thing respecting the stage or forwardness of his business, and from the necessity alone of the British cabinet's granting all, and even more than he at one time would have exacted, we have reason to suppose he will bye and bye, return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizens. It is rumoured and not without some truth, that the British cabinet never had a harder or tougher hand to deal with than they find in citizen Jay; this, with the critical situation of Great-Britain just now, will insure him success, and it has been mentioned in circles where I have been, who are not in the American interest, that he, Mr. Jay, is embracing the present opportunity, and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies, so far as that the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any thing to and from them they please.—For instance, a vessel not exceeding 200 tons burthen, may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing, to the island of Jamaica; there sell and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, land it, and then, if you please, reship it in any fine vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great-Britain and Ireland. This point gained, as the United States can carry, intimes of peace, for about one-half what Great-Britain can, she will go near to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. Jay, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this looking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and Great-Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just

now grant almost any thing Mr. Jay may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or failing in his exertions.

"To attempt to give you an account of the political world at this time, would be endless and useless, as you will doubtless have things fully stated in your own papers; and give me leave to observe, generally, that France is every where successful, and such extraordinary genius and energy does the police, that if the executive of that country should declare they would build a bridge from Calais to Dover, I should think it accomplished. Going on for three months more as they have for the three past, they will have all the cannon in Europe, and half the merchant vessels of Great-Britain. Holland must either make a separate peace or be conquered in all the present month; and in either case, France will have the Dutch navy in her scale, and then, by next spring she will be both disposed and able to break the back of the British navy; of such importance does France conceive this object to be, that she will not make peace till it is accomplished."

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 2.

"The policy that has actuated the administration of this country towards you is but too true, but I have reason to believe, (although much secrecy is observed) that since the arrival of Mr. Jay they have been convinced of their error, and seem well disposed to continue a friendly intercourse, which I pray God may long continue, and that we may soon see an end to this cruel war. So far as the West-India body of planters and merchants have any weight with administration, it has been universally used in every interview, and application to them in favour of extending the commerce of the West-Indies with the American states, and we have solicited in the strongest terms, to admit North-American vessels of a certain burthen to carry the produce of the American states direct to our islands, and to receive the produce of our islands in return; this I am sure is very much to be wished for, on the score of humanity as well as policy, and I cannot see how it can materially interfere with our navigation act, so much dreaded by our cabinet ministers, but I am happy to observe that of late, most of these ministers are satisfied with the great benefit that would result from such an intercourse. One lord only excepted, to whose opinion hitherto, much difference has been paid in matters of commercial regulation."

Annapolis, January 8.

Lines written on the decalogue of Major NICHOLAS WATKINS, December 14, 1794.

SWEET spring advance, and deck with flow'ers gay,
The tomb where Watkins's remains are laid,
Ye mules there your constant vigils pay,
And guard from ill the consecrated shade.

Ye tree protect your worthy patron's grave,
He once from ruin sav'd your leafy charms,
Then to his honour bid your green tops wave,
And fold his urn in your embracing arms.

Around the sod may roses ever bloom,
And lilies pour their aromatic tide,
May a kind friend the mournful task assume,
And some few tears be shed at his side.

Lost to his country and his mournful friends,
His last address was with a feeble pen,
He now assumes a more exalted strain,
And quits, for angels, the pursuits of men.

Adieu! My friend, long may thy mem'ry live,
Thy country grateful—long thy merits own,
This artless verse is all a friend can give,
'Tis for that country sweetest the stone.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption; the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed; the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it; the happy course of our public affairs in general; the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the Divine Benevolence towards us. In such a state of things it is, in an especial manner, our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I George Washington, president of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday the nineteenth day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and on that day to meet together and render their sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation; particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order for the preservation of our peace foreign and domestic; for the reasonable control which has been given to the spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insur-

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **JAMES MAYO**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, duly attested, for payment, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to **SUSAN MAYO**, administratrix.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, and if not taken up before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON, Esq;
John Armitage,
Miss Sarah Allen, Mount Airy,
Mess. Jordon and Alkon, St. Mary's county,
Nicholas Brooke,
Levin Belt, two letters,
Thomas Boyd, jun.
John Betts, Maryland,
Doctr. John Debuts,
Wm. D. Beall, Esq;
Samuel Ryan, Petersburg,
Capt. James Belt, Queen-Anne,
Robt. Brown, Queen-Anne's county,
The Commissioners of the tax for Prince-George's county,
Mess. O. Carr, Hanson, and Addison,
Thomas J. Clagett, bishop, two letters,
James Clark, Esq; Park Hall, two letters,
Thomas Clark, Esq;
Ov. Carr, Esq;
Margret Chorb,
Charles Clagett, P. G. county,
Capt. Fielder Dorsett,
Thomas Duckett, Esq;
Peter Emmerfon, Esq; two letters, Calvert county,
Mr. Peregrine Fitzhugh, Queen-Anne's county,
James Gray, Hunting-town,
Col. Thomas Harwood,
William Gaver,
Francis Hamilton, P. Geo. county,
Capt. Hilliary, near Queen-Anne,
Thomas Harrison, Calvert county,
Thomas Lyles,
Abraham Law, blacksmith,
Joel Monfon, singing-master,
John R. Magruder, Esq;
John Mancomitte,
Ben. Oden, Esq;
Doctr. Robt. Pallenger,
Saml. Perry, Esq;
Valentine Reintzel, Chaptico,
Andrew Scolfield,
Wilhm. H. Smith, Pig-point,
Ralph Tanney,
John Thompson, mill-wright, St. Mary's county,
Peter Thompson,
Francis H. Rozer, Esq;
Edwd. Welsh, Fell's-point,
Mess. Joseph and Bennet Walkers, Clement's Bay,
John Weems, Esq; Calvert county,
John Weems, Esq; Weems forest,
Daniel Wolfenholme, Esq; St. Mary's county,
Edwd. Wall, Esq; Queen-Anne's county,
Mrs. Violette Weems, Billingly,
Maj. Stephen West, Wood-yard,
S. HAMILTON, P. M.

In virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the present session, empowering the subscriber as administrator of JOHN ROGERS and MARGARET LEE ROGERS, deceased, to sell the personal estate of the said John and M. L. Rogers, on credit, for the benefit of their children, and to invest the money arising thereon, according to the provisions in the said act,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 23d day of January, 1795, the following property will be offered at public sale, on the late plantation of the said John Rogers, about two miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county to wit: twenty-three likely young country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children, among which are some valuable house servants, and others accustomed to plantation business, horses and cattle, among the latter some valuable steers, an ox cart, with yokes and chain, and sundry plantation utensils, a quantity of corn, fodder and hay, and tobacco unstripped. The sale will continue (if it should be necessary) during the next day, but will commence on that day if the weather should, on the former, be uncommonly severe.

And, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1795, the following property will be offered at public sale, at the late dwelling of Mrs. M. L. Rogers, in Upper Marlborough, to wit: a considerable stock of valuable household furniture, among which are several handsome bedsteads, curtains, beds, mattresses, and bedding, a quantity of table linen, tables, chairs, and a variety of other articles, together with the kitchen furniture; also a handsome chariot and a phaeton, with harness to each.

A credit of three years will be given on the following conditions; each purchaser to give bond, with two securities, to the subscriber, as guardian to the aforesaid children. The interest to be annually paid, or the credit to be forfeited, and the bonds liable to be put in suit. The securities to be approved by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, and these terms must be complied with before the property is delivered.

The latter sale will likewise be continued during the next day, if it should be necessary, with the same provision as the former, in case of extreme bad weather. The sales will commence at each place in the forenoon, at eleven o'clock.

The subscriber offers to rent the above-mentioned plantation and dwelling house separately, to be entered on when the sales are completed.

WILLIAM KILTY.

December 26, 1794.

ALMANAC's, for the year 1795, for SALE at this Office.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, about the 25th day of November, 1794, negro BEN, a black well set fellow, aged about 25 years, five and an half feet high, has large small to his legs, has lost his lower fore teeth, and has a scar on the right side of his upper lip; had on and took with him when he went away, the following old cloaths, to wit: a round searought waistcoat and overalls, an old blue coat, with the skirts cut off, one pair of buff camfimer small cloaths, one pair of black ditto, but may have changed them, and may have a pafs, as one of my people had done a few years past, from ill minded men. Whoever brings the said negro home to the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

THOMAS BOYD.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, about the last of August, a red and white STEER, supposed to be about three years old next spring, has a crop and slit in the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

December 29, 1794.

THE subscriber, intending to decline business the ensuing spring, once more earnestly solicits all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as he is determined, without respect to persons, to bring suits to the next county court against all those who shall neglect to discharge their accounts, previous to that period.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, December 24, 1794.

THE subscriber has for private sale the following SLAVES, one negro boy, about nineteen years of age, a complete gentleman and ladies hair dresser, one negro woman about twenty-five years old, and child about three years old, one negro girl, about fifteen years old, one complete house wench, aged about twenty-six years, and her four children, the eldest a girl about eight years of age, the youngest a boy of three years old, and a mulatto boy, who can comb and dress hair pretty well, about fifteen years old. The subscriber will sell the above slaves cheap for cash.

WILLIAM CATON.

In CHANCERY, December 20, 1794.

Philip Ford,

vs.

Valentine Murray, } THE complainant applies for a decree to record a deed, executed on the 8th day of December, 1789, by VALENTINE MURRAY, for conveying to him, the said PHILIP FORD, and his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, all his title, &c. of, in, or into, fifty acres of land due to him, the said Murray, for services as a soldier, that is to say, lot No. 404, beginning and laid off as in the said deed described. The bill states, that the said Murray hath, since the execution of the said deed, removed from the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least four times before the 13th day of February next, to the intent that the said Valentine Murray, or his heirs, devisees, or representatives, or any other person that may conceive himself interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and may be warned to appear here on the first Tuesday in May next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not pass agreeably to the prayer of the complainant.

Test.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Matthew and John Beard, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouse, on South river,

A variety of GOODS suitable for the present season, amongst which are,

SUPERFINE, second and coarse clothes; valencias; royal ribs; fatinets; lasking; a variety of fashionable coloured camfimers; stuffs of all kinds; mens worked hose; womens cotton ditto; Irish linens; chintzes and calicoes of the most approved figures; cloth coloured sewing silk and threads; osnabrig and other threads; muslins and muslinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Persians; cambrick; humhums; Marseilles quilting; Russia sheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; osnabrigs; rolles; German dowlafs; Haerlem stripes; matchcoat and rose blankets; mens coarse and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant vests patterns; muslin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worked binding; broad and narrow ribands; fashionable shoe and knee-buckles; coat and vest buttons, &c. &c.

Also spirit; West India rum; old peach brandy; sherry wine; red port ditto; molasses; loaf and brown sugars; hyson and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allspice; salt-petre; pounded ginger; railins; cheese; rice; St. Ubes salt; window glass; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; spades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and fath-saws; screw augers; hinges and screws; stock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; West-India cotton; scrubbing brushes; tea china; glass ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; spoons; case knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, as usual.

November 9, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

STUEBEN'S MILITARY EXERCISE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ACT TO REGULATE AND DISCIPLINE THE MILITIA OF THIS STATE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth; had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapisco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his cloathing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapisco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
A NOVEL,

IN ONE VOLUME, Duodecimo,
ENTITLED,

MARIA:

OR,

The TRIUMPH of PERSEVERANCE.
By a CITIZEN of MARYLAND.

THE work to be printed on good paper, in a neat type, price to subscribers 6/9 in boards, or 8/4 hand-fomely bound, to be paid on the delivery of the book. Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has received, and added to his former assortment of MEDICINES, as follows, Sago, tamarinds, sugar candy, Spanish liquorice, Hungary water, pungent smelling bottles, British oil, Anderson's pills, eau de luce, eau de luce in cut bottles, ground stoppers, cephalic snuff, essential salt of lemon, Windsor soap, arnotto, patent blacking, white wax, court plaister, essence of burgamot, lavender, lemon, mar-chal, ambragris, oriental, imperial, royal violet, and Asiatic tooth powders, tooth brushes, &c. with a variety of other medicines too tedious to enumerate, all of which he will dispose of, on the most reasonable terms, at his medicinal shop, in Church-street, near the market.

THOMAS EDGAR.

November 4, 1794.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.